

**CONFIDENTIAL.**

No. 37 of 1891.

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**

**CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,**

**Received up to 17th September 1891.**

**POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.**

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 9th September, after publishing a vernacular translation of the letter contributed by Dr. Sheppard, of the Russian Imperial Staff, to the *Indian Daily News*, in reply to the uncomplimentary comments made by that paper on the Russian Government in connection with the exclusion of some verses from the Koran and the expulsion of Jews from Russia, observes that the contents of Dr. Sheppard's letter are entitled to no more consideration than the ravings of a maniac. But the question is, what would be the fate of a native newspaper if it published such a letter? Dr. Sheppard's letter is much more seditious than the writings of the *Bangbasi*, and there can be no doubt as to his criminal intention. But the *Indian Daily News* is conducted by an Englishman, and his loyalty is above suspicion. In spite of repeated proofs of their loyalty given by natives, the Government of India continues to distrust them.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 3rd September, represents the Russian Bear as embracing Russians in Central Asia. in love a Musalmán, marked Central Asia, and the British Lion as standing close by and quietly looking on.

Circulation,  
400 copies.



Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 10th September, represents Herat as a mouse protected by the British Lion, and Russia as a cat lying in wait for an opportunity to seize the mouse.

Circulation,  
385 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th September, referring to the rumour that the Government of India desired to send an embassy to Kabul next winter, observes that the *Pioneer* is opposed to the proposal and urges that the Amír himself should be invited to Peshawar or Rawalpindi, where the Viceroy may have an interview with him. But the Amír's Indian visit would involve an expense of several lakhs of rupees. Hence the despatch of an embassy is preferable, inasmuch as it would cost a comparatively small amount and would fully answer the purpose.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th September, refers to a Congress meeting held at Agra on the 4th idem. Addresses were delivered by Pandit Ajudhya Nath, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and Babu Kalian Singh, and subscriptions were raised on behalf of the late Mr. Bradlaugh.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 3rd September, complains that the state of things in Rámpur is very unsatisfactory. The Hindus have established a temple with the permission of the late General Ázam-ul-din Khán, but the Musalmáns are opposed to it. Religious feeling runs high, and therefore the council should settle the dispute without any further loss of time. Muhammad Ataullah Khán, a relative of the late General, who has been transferred from his old post to the court of small causes, considers the transfer as derogatory to him. Some weavers have given publicity to a strange rumour. They say that they gave such evidence for the prosecution as they were required to do in connection with the General's murder, but they have been granted only a pension of Rs. 6 each and not the rewards offered. They have entered into an agreement to the effect that they will go to Bareilly or any other place for giving evidence, if



so required, and that in that case each of them will receive Rs. 200 as an honorarium. They complain that they have not been given the promised rewards, as they are poor and belong to a despised class of the community. It is difficult to say how far the rumour spread by them is well founded, but they may rest assured that if their evidence is trustworthy and the charge is brought home to the accused, they will get the rewards. The transfers of the late General's relatives from their former posts to other posts and the sending of the Nawáb's younger brother to the Ráj Kumar College are not quite intelligible.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 10th September, contains a cartoon in which the officer

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Police inquiry to find out the murderers of General Ázam-ul-din Khán.

appointed to find out the murderers of General Ázam-ul-din Khán is represented as having a bandage on his eyes and extending his arms in all directions to seize any man he can lay his hands on.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 9th September, praises

Circulation,  
450 copies.

Revival of the *Proja Hitaishi* newspaper, Nandgaon.

the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for rescinding the orders of the Political Agent and granting permission for the revival of the *Proja Hitaishi* newspaper published at Nandgaon, and advises the editor of that paper to conduct it with care and intelligence, allowing no libellous or seditious matter to creep into it.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 9th September, expresses

Circulation,  
450 copies.

Indian Budget in Parliament.

deep regret at the alleged indifference of Parliament to Indian affairs, and refers to the paucity of members present at the time of the introduction of the Indian Budget last month. With reference to Mr. Provand's recommendation for further alterations in the Indian Factories Act, the *Nyáya Sudhá* is of opinion that he is animated by no sympathy with the native labourers. His object is to injure the growing cotton industry of Bombay, which is an eyesore to Lancashire. The *Nyáya Sudhá* praises Mr. Samuel Smith for his speech on the occasion, and regrets that he was unable to move his



resolution owing to a technical objection. It is to be hoped that the delegates of the National Congress which will be held at London next year will make a point of laying the popular grievances before Englishmen and explaining the remedial measures required to improve the condition of the people.

Circulation,  
800 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 9th September, advertising to the industrial conference held at Poona on the 24th August, under the presidency of Captain Beaulock, gives the substance of the resolutions passed by the conference and observes that its requests are very moderate. Government cannot be accused of having intentionally brought about the ruin of Indian arts and industries, but it is to blame inasmuch as it has allowed them to be injured by English and American competition. If the natives had any voice in the management of the affairs of the country, measures were sure to be adopted for the protection of Indian industries. The purchase of Government stores in this country will encourage Indian arts and also lead to a saving in the public expenditure. The establishment of agricultural banks is equally necessary for the benefit of cultivators and landholders. It is a matter of satisfaction that a similar conference will be held at Calcutta during the *Dasakra* vacation, and an association has already been formed in the Panjáb for the improvement and encouragement of industrial arts in that province. Intellectual, social, political and material progress should all go hand in hand.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th September, says that formerly great anarchy prevailed, and there was no security of life and property in this country. But the British Government has created order out of chaos and provided all the blessings of peace for the people, who cannot be sufficiently thankful to it. The principles of British rule are admirable and excel those of every other country. The conduct of Government officials, however, is not free from blame at present, and this is evidently due to the fact that no thorough inquiry has been made into the administration since the assumption by Her Majesty of the direct management of the affairs of this country. Government cannot be too careful in the selection



of officials. For the happiness and prosperity of the people it is essentially necessary that the officials should be men of principle and should have sympathy with them.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 14th September, observes that

Circulation,  
105 copies.

Police.

it would appear that the police department was established by Government at a very inauspicious moment. The department is maintained at a heavy cost, but the police officials are only a source of harassment to the people, and their misconduct has brought Government itself into disrepute. Akbar and other rulers were in the habit of going over cities in disguise at night, and any officials found misbehaving themselves were very severely punished. But no such check exists under the present rule. Setting aside the neglect of their duty by the police, they frequently commit criminal offences. Some police officials at Agra are said to be in trouble on account of their having received bribes. At Lahore a theft was committed at the house of Dr. Dickinson, and some days after the theft two policemen, one of them being a Government servant of 20 years' standing, were arrested, while disinterring the stolen property in a cornfield. In the same city the police, in investigating a theft case, tortured two men, one of whom died immediately, and the other lies in a precarious state. The officer in charge of the police station at Manda, Allahabad district, and his muharrir, have been committed to the Sessions on a charge of having made a false report in a certain case. The conduct of the hill police force was very free from blame. As under the recent reorganization of the force old policemen brought up under the tainted atmosphere of the plains have been admitted to it, there is reason to fear that it will soon lose its former reputation. Ugly rumours are already afloat regarding the Naini Tal police, and an inquiry will be made by the local authorities.

The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 9th September, says

Circulation,  
300 copies.

Alleged illegal proceedings of the Aligarh Judge in a murder case.

that some time ago one Tejpal was killed in the Aligarh district. Five men were arrested under suspicion and placed on trial before the Magistrate, who discharged them for want of evidence. The widow of the deceased filed a petition



before the District and Sessions Judge for retrial of the men. The Judge ordered the Magistrate to again enquire into the case and commit the five accused to the Sessions. On reinquiry, the Magistrate committed two men to the Sessions, but again released the other three. The Judge was much annoyed at the release of the three men and had them himself arrested. The pleaders protested against the illegality of his proceedings, but in vain. All the five men were convicted and sentenced by him to transportation for life. A Civilian Magistrate's or Judge's will is law. Had any native Magistrate been guilty of like irregular proceedings, he would have found himself in much difficulty. On appeal, Mr. Justice Straight and Mr. Justice Knox strongly condemned the proceedings of the Aligarh Judge, and called for an explanation. The Judge gave a very impertinent reply. He said that Mr. Justice Straight, being a Barrister Judge, did not know the customs of the country, and that the object of the law was to dispense justice, it being a matter of little importance whether the prescribed procedure was followed or not. Mr. Justice Knox, in passing judgment, made strong comments on the Judge's proceedings, pointing out that his duty was to carry out and not to make law. Of course, all the prisoners were released by the High Court. Who is responsible for the unjust detention of the innocent men in prison for ten months?

Circulation,  
600 copies.

The *Godharm Prakāsh* (Farukhabad), for September, says that the hardships and miseries to which the Hindus are exposed are due to the increase of different kinds of sins among them. There are three great sins which widely prevail among them, and which are the principal causes of all their difficulties. *First*, the preservation of kine is neglected, although according to the Vedas the Hindus ought to sacrifice even their lives on behalf of the bovine species. Far from sacrificing life, rich persons do not like to spend even small fractions of their incomes on the protection of kine. In that case, what can be expected from the poorer classes? The Hindus should stop all unnecessary expenses and make over the savings so effected to the Cow Protection Society. *Secondly*, child marriage is the source of many evils. Owing to that



mischievous custom thousands of young widows are to be found, some of whom lead immoral lives and secretly occur abortions. The custom has also greatly affected the physique of the Hindu community. It should be abandoned and marriages celebrated at a mature age, otherwise the Hindus will always remain under the yoke of uncleanly foreigners (*mlekshas*). *Thirdly*, fraud and dishonesty have grown up to a great extent among the Hindus, who were once so famous for their unswerving integrity. Of course, the change has been induced by the modern law: according to the Hindu religion, a debtor can never be released from his liability to his creditor until he has paid the money, or the creditor has been pleased to remit the debt. But under the existing law, all claims are barred by limitation after three years. If a man has to recover an advance made to another man, with the assistance of a civil court, he must file a suit before the expiration of three years from the date of making the advance, and pay something into the Government Treasury for the support of his fair-complexioned lords. There is no ground for surprise at the spread of dishonesty under such a law. The Hindus should have nothing to do with courts, but should establish caste *panchdyats* for the settlement of their disputes. There can be no improvement in the condition of the people until the three great evils above referred to have been remedied. There is perpetual scarcity of grain, and new kinds of diseases have appeared. Ninety-nine per cent. of the cultivators who grow grain have themselves to starve owing to their poverty. On account of their sufferings their rulers and the wealthy are sure to be condemned to hell. The great sins abovementioned have led to the decline of this country, which once was the best country on earth, and made its inhabitants, who were the lords of the whole earth, slaves to the most uncleanly barbarians, who eat flesh and drink liquor. If they could put a stop to but one of these three evils, they would soon find a great change for the better in their condition. If not, then they must perforce continue to endure the kicks and blows of their rulers.

Mixed cases. The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 31st August, says that punishment is chiefly intended to be deterrent in its effects. As in mixed cases

Circulation,  
400 copies.



European offenders are always allowed to escape scot-free, European soldiers readily hurt or kill natives. Such unfortunate cases are getting very frequent and occur almost every month in one part of the country or another. Some months ago directions were issued by the military authorities for the regulation of shooting by European soldiers, with a view to prevent disputes between soldiers and peasants, but the directions have been honoured more in the breach than in the observance. The only remedy for the evil is to make a few examples of European offenders and convince them that no favour will be shown them in future. The *Nairang* then refers to the recent Allahabad shooting case, and observes that the accused soldier represents the discharge of his gun to have been quite accidental. In April last two European soldiers harassed a native woman in the streets of Ahmadabad city. Two policemen interfered, and an affray took place between the soldiers and the policemen. The case was tried by the District and Sessions Judge, assisted by assessors. The policemen were not considered guilty by the assessors, but the Judge convicted and punished them. On appeal, the Bombay High Court concurred with the assessors and released the policemen.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 13th September, says that Job Martin, a Madras railway employé, kicked, in anger, his water-woman, with his boots on. She died under the effects of the kicking. Job Martin was put on his trial and fined Rs. 50 by the Judge. To be sure Rs. 50 is a very adequate price for the life of a native. Were the culprit a native and the deceased a European, would such a nominal fine meet the ends of justice? If any native Judge had awarded such a small fine in such a case, the Anglo-Indian newspapers would have abused him for months and insisted upon Government interference.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 9th September, is glad to notice that the value of the life of a native has lately been increased from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 in Madras. One John Martin, a fitter in the service of the railway company, struck a female pankha-coolie

The same.



with his clenched hand. Her spleen, being enlarged, broke under the force of the blow, and she breathed her last. The Magistrate, animated by a strong sense of justice and sympathy for natives, fined the accused Rs. 50.

The same paper refers to the case of a native shikári, who accidentally wounded the arm of his master, a European, in some district in the Central Provinces, and observes that without any complaint being made by the wounded European, the Deputy Commissioner inquired into the case and sentenced the shikári to three months' imprisonment. The wounded European himself declared that the gun had gone off accidentally and that the accused was not to blame, but the Deputy Commissioner did not listen to him. Job Martin, who killed a woman, has been let off with a fine of Rs. 50, while a native, who accidentally hurt his European master, has been relegated to prison for three months : such is the invidious distinction made between a native and a European by European Magistrates !

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th September, gives a brief account of the outbreak which occurred at the Agra jail on the 3rd idem, at night. Some convicts, under sentence of imprisonment for life, escaped from their barrack by forcing the railings, and attacked the guard. But the jail officials were on the alert and the riot was soon suppressed, three of the convicts being killed. The Inspector-General of Prisons is making an inquiry into the matter. Different rumours are prevalent as to the cause of the outbreak. Some persons say that the jail officials had ill-treated the convicts, while according to others, the misconduct of the officials towards the female relatives of the convicts at the time of their visits to the jail, for interviews with the convicts, is at the bottom of the *emeute*.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 6th September, expresses satisfaction at the appointment of Kunwar Bharat Singh to officiate as District Magistrate and Collector of Ballia during the absence of

Appointment of Kunwar  
Bharat Singh as Officiating  
Magistrate and Collector  
of Ballia.

Circulation,  
250 copies.



Mr. C. Rustomji, on leave ; and observes that this is the first occasion on which a native has been placed in charge of a district in these provinces.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Jām-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 6th September, is glad to notice that Government has appointed seven Honorary Magistrates in Amroha, who will sit in benches ; and urges that Hasanpur, which is also a large town, should not be left out in the cold.

Suggestion regarding the appointment of Honorary Magistrates in Hasanpur, Moradabad district.

#### LEGISLATION.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 10th September, says that it is believed that the Local Government desires to encourage village sanitation and will introduce a Bill into the Provincial Legislative Council next winter. It is very natural that Government should attend to the sanitation of villages after it has improved the sanitary condition of cities and towns. But the poor peasantry, who are, as it were, mere serfs of village money-lenders, have to put up with insufficient quantities of food and live in mud hovels, are not in a position to follow any sanitary rules. They have no time to clear their homesteads themselves, nor can they afford to get them cleaned by hired labourers. Again, as they use their house sweepings as manure, they carefully deposit them in their homesteads. They have been accustomed to their present mode of life for centuries and do not find it intolerable. If Government is disposed to make any improvement in village sanitation, it should do so at its own expense.

Village sanitation.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Khichri Samákhár* (Mirzapur), of the 29th August, approves of the village sanitation scheme, but considers it premature. Government should first establish agricultural banks for the benefit of cultivators, who are involved in poverty, and encourage the spread of education among them. In that case they would be able to appreciate the advantages of sanitation and willingly co-operate with Government in introducing sanitary reforms.

The same.



## EDUCATION.

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 7th September,

Circulation,  
300 copies.

Holidays in Government schools. complains that Government schools are closed for seven months during the year on account of holidays, surpassing even the civil courts in that matter. There is much room for reduction in the number of holidays.

The *Najm-ul-Akhhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th September.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

Alleged need for the adoption of special measures to encourage education among the Musalmáns in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

expresses surprise and regret that, although Sir Auckland Colvin greatly desires an improvement in the condition of Musalmáns, His Honor has not adopted any special measures to encourage the spread of education among them, as has been done by other Local Governments. It is to be hoped His Honor will give the matter his attention.

## POST-OFFICE.

A correspondent of the *Najm-ul-Akhhbár* (Etáwah), of

Circulation,  
175 copies.

Supply of money to village post-offices for the payment of money-orders in the Saháranpur district.

the 8th September, complains that in the Nakur tahsíl in the Saháranpur district, the overseer has to take money from the tahsildár's office and to distribute it among the post-offices in his circle for payment of money-orders. This arrangement is open to several objections. He has to carry the money himself like a coolie, if it does not exceed Rs. 500, and receives no travelling allowance. This additional work prevents him from exercising a proper check over the *harkáras* or post-peons. Moreover, owing to delay in the distribution of money, money-orders are not at once paid as they should be, and there is consequently much dissatisfaction among the traders. There is another overseer in the district who obtains money from the head-office at Saháranpur and distributes it among the post-offices. The Postmaster-General had better revive the old arrangement, which was not so objectionable. The occurrence of a single mail robbery under that arrangement did not justify its stoppage.



LOCAL.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th September, complains that cases of theft have lately been very frequent at Agra. (The *Mufid-i-Ám*, Agra, of the 10th September, makes the same complaint.)

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th September, complains that crowds of thieves freely stroll about the Agra city at night, committing robberies. A gang of robbers attacked the boarding house belonging to the Agra College on the night of the 9th instant. Pandit Salig Rám, the superintendent of the house, was at once on the alert, and one robber was captured. He was a European soldier clad in native dress. Next night a band of thieves entered the female boarding house of the medical college, wounded a chaukidár and a police constable, and also injured some girls. The thieves were armed with swords and carried lanterns. The police are on the *qui vive* and patrol the streets at night.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain	Sep. 7th	1891. Sep. 11th	262 copies.
2	Akhbar-i-Azam	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 8th	" "	65 "
3	Akhbar-ul-Momin	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Zawar Husain	July 22nd & Aug. 7th & 21st.	" 17th	200 "
4	Azam-i-Tawar	Cawnpore	"	Weekly	Rahmat-ul-lah	Sep. 8th	" 14th	300 "
5	Aligarh Institute Gazette,	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Alim-ul-lah	" 8th & 12th,	" 12th & 15th,	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
6	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Seda Nand	7th & 14th,	10th & 17th,	105 copies.
7	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishun Lal	" 12th	" 16th	129 "
8	Azad	"	"	"	Ashraf Ali	" 11th	" 13th	235 "
9	Bharat Halaiki	Farukhabad,	Hindi	Monthly	Bachchan Lal	For Aug.	" 12th	...
10	Bharat Jivan (Hindi)	Benares	"	Weekly	Ram Krishna, Varna,	Sep. 14th	" 17th	1,500 copies.
11	Bharat Jivan (Gorkha)	"	Gorkha	"	Ditto	" 11th	" 13th	...
12	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore	Urdu	"	Harnam Singh	" 8th	" 12th	400 copies.
13	Chamaninda-i-Siddiqat	Unao	"	Monthly	Yaqub Ali	For Aug.	" 16th	680 "
14	Colonel	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Banwari Lal	Sep. 8th	" 13th	250 "
15	Dabidaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	5th & 12th,	" 10th & 16th,	200 "
16	Dabidaba-i-Sikandar	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	" 7th & 14th,	" 10th & 17th,	450 "
17	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Amin-ul-din	" 10th	" 12th	50 "



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
18	<i>Dād Khwāh</i>	Bahraich	Urdu	Weekly	Prem Nārāin	Sep. 8th	1891. Sep. 16th	...
19	<i>Fitnah</i>	Gorakhpur	"	"	Nizām Ahmad	"	" 12th	500 copies.
20	<i>Godharm Prakash</i>	Farukhabad	Hindi	Monthly	Mohan Lal	For Sep.	" 11th	600 "
21	<i>Hamid-ul-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ilahi Bakhsh	Sep. 13th	" 15th	91 "
22	<i>Hindustān</i>	Kālānkār	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	" 9th to 16th,	" 10th to 17th,	500 "
23	<i>Hindustān</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Gangā Prasad	" 9th	" 10th	300 "
24	<i>Indian Graphic</i>	"	"	Tri-monthly	Maharāj Krishn	" 10th	" 15th	...
25	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahavir Prasad	" 5th & 9th,	" 10th & 17th,	100 copies.
26	<i>Jām-i-Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	Aug. 30th & Sep. 6th.	" 14th & 16th,	150 "
27	<i>Kārdmah</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Muhammad Yaqūb,	Sep. 10th	" 14th	250 "
28	<i>Kāshi Patrikā</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	"	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	" 11th	" 13th	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
29	<i>Kāyasth Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Rudra Prasad	1st	10th	1,100 copies.
30	<i>Kāyasth Reformer</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	5th & 12th,	" 10th & 16th,	250 "
31	<i>Khichri Samachar</i>	Mirzapur	Hindi-English.	"	Madho Prasad	Aug. 29th & Sep. 5th.	" 11th	400 "
32	<i>Kurshid-i-Afshar</i>	Pilibhit	Urdu	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khān,	Sep. 8th	10th	200 "
33	<i>Mala-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Gauri Shankar	" 12th	" 15th	50 "
34	<i>Mahr-i-Nimroz</i>	Benares	"	"	Karim-ul-Jah	" 7th & 14th,	" 10th & 17th,	385 "
35	<i>Musad-i-Am</i>	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khān	" 10th	" 15th	125 "







[illegible]

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